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tion of policy the military is more powerful than the civil authority. It is the ambition of individuals, not the urge of popular and national necessity, that motivates Japan's incursions on the Continent. Korea, Manchuria and Shantung have the increases of their indigenous populations to accommodate; "it is not true that these regions are necessary for the overspill of the Japanese population." The problem growing out of Manchuria and Shantung "is a world problem which has to be faced and solved or else there will be a fresh world disaster."

In reading Weale it should always be remembered that he was favorably and sympathetically disposed toward Japan until after the break in that country's policy which followed the conclusion of the Portsmouth treaty, since which time he has become gradually more and more emphatic in his denunciation of Japanese policies and methods.

STANLEY K. HORNBECK.

Washington, D. C.

Korea's Fight for Freedom. By F. A. McKENZIE. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Pp. 320.)

It is twelve years since Mr. McKenzie published his *Tragedy of Korea*, which contained some highly interesting sketches of the disturbances in Korea following the first encroachments of the Japanese upon the peninsula after the Russo-Japanese war. The present book is much more carefully organized than its predecessor. It contains a reasonably complete summary of modern Korean history, from the American-Korean treaty in 1882 till 1919, including four chapters on the "independence movement" of 1919 and the harsh measures taken by the Japanese to suppress the so-called "insurrection." The book concludes by suggesting a policy to be adopted by the Christian nations of the world, especially America, a policy of protest against the reign of terror which the Japanese military party has initiated in Korea. The author sees in the future, unless the Japanese can be brought to their senses by such a protest, a growing unrest in the Far East among Japan's subject races which will culminate in a great war in the Pacific, into which America will inevitably be drawn.

This book deserves a wide reading. It breathes a real humanitarian interest in the present unhappy fate of over ten million people; and on its constructive side suggests a way out of a Far Eastern situation full of dangers for the American people.

W. W. McLAREN.

Williams College.